

the Secretary of Agriculture, filed an information in the Police Court of the District aforesaid against Wesley L. Sadler, Manager, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, at the District aforesaid, on November 10, 1913, of a quantity of so-called butter which was adulterated and misbranded. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, namely, oleomargarine, had been substituted for butter in whole or in part. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of butter and was offered for sale and was sold under the distinctive name of another article of food.

On December 12, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1914.

3252. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Thomas Stathes. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 201-c.)

On December 12, 1913, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed an information in the Police Court in the District aforesaid against Thomas Stathes, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 31, 1913, at the District aforesaid, of a quantity of so-called butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The product bore no label. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, namely, oleomargarine, had been substituted for the butter in whole or in part. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of butter and was offered for sale and was sold under the distinctive name of another article of food.

On December 12, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1914.

3253. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Charles B. Simmons. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 202-c.)

On December 12, 1913, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed an information in the Police Court in the District aforesaid against Charles B. Simmons, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 1, 1913, at the District aforesaid, of a quantity of so-called butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The product bore no label. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, namely, oleomargarine, had been substituted for the butter in whole or in part. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of butter and was offered for sale and was sold under the distinctive name of another article of food.

On December 12, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1914.

3254. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Roy B. Snauffer. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 203-c.)

On December 15, 1913, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by

the Secretary of Agriculture, filed an information in the Police Court of the District aforesaid against Roy B. Snauffer, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 28, 1913, at the District aforesaid, of a quantity of so-called butter which was adulterated and misbranded. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, oleomargarine, had been substituted for butter in whole or in part. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of butter and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article of food.

On December 15, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1914.

3255. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. George Zagors. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 204-c.)

On December 15, 1913, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed an information in the Police Court of the District aforesaid against George Zagors, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 30, 1913, at the District aforesaid, of a quantity of so-called butter which was adulterated and misbranded. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, oleomargarine, had been substituted for butter in whole or in part. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of butter and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article of food.

On December 15, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1914.

3256. Adulteration of milk. U. S. v. Roberta L. Lynn. Plea of guilty. Released on personal bond. (F. & D. No. 205-c.)

On December 22, 1913, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Roberta L. Lynn, Washington, D. C., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 22, 1913, from the State of Virginia to one John W. Gregg, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been packed and mixed with it which reduced and lowered its quality.

On December 22, 1913, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court ordered her release on her personal bond.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1914.

3257. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. J. Hickman Ganley. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. No. 206-c.)

On January 2, 1914, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said district, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against J. Hickman Ganley, Boyds, Md., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 12, 1913,